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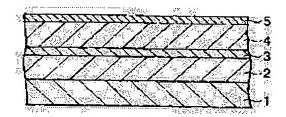
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(54) MAGNETIC RECORDING MEDIUM, ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD AND MAGNETIC RECORDING AND REPRODUCING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a magnetic recording medium which has superior electromagnetic conversion characteristic and is suitable for high density recording. SOLUTION: The magnetic recording medium has at least an orientation adjusting layer, a non-magnetic base layer, a magnetic layer and a protective film in that order on a glass substrate having streaks on its surface. The orientation adjusting layer is formed to include one or more kinds of metals selected from Co, Ni and Fe and one or more kinds of metals selected from W. Mo, Ta and Nb. Moreover, the orientation adjusting layer is formed to include at least one alloy selected from a Co-W system alloy, a Co-Mo system alloy, a Co-Ta system alloy, a Co-Nb system alloy, a Ni-Ta system alloy, a Ni-Nb system alloy, an Fe-W system alloy, a Fe-Mo system alloy and a Fe-Nb system alloy.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The magnetic-recording medium characterized by including any one or more kinds by which said orientation adjustment layer is chosen from Co, nickel, and Fe on the glass substrate which has a striation on a front face in the magnetic-recording medium which has an orientation adjustment layer, a nonmagnetic substrate layer, a magnetic layer, and a protective coat in this order, and any one or more kinds chosen from W, Mo, Ta, and Nb. [Claim 2]

The magnetic-recording medium according to claim 1 characterized by said orientation adjustment layer containing at least one alloy chosen from a Co-W system alloy, a Co-Mo system alloy, a Co-Ta system alloy, a Co-Nb system alloy, a nickel-Ta system alloy, a nickel-Nb system alloy, a Fe-W system alloy, a Fe-Mo system alloy, and a Fe-Nb system alloy.

[Claim 3]

The magnetic-recording medium according to claim 1 or 2 by which thickness of said orientation adjustment film is characterized by being within the limits of 10A - 300A.

[Claim 4]

A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-3 to which said glass substrate is characterized by being amorphous glass.

[Claim 5]

[Claim 7]

A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-4 to which linear density of said striation is characterized by being more than 7500 (mm/). [Claim 6]

A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-5 to which the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (holding power/radial holding power of a circumferencial direction) of a magnetic layer is characterized by being 1.05 or more.

A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-6 to which the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (the amount of residual magnetization of a circumferencial direction the amount of residual magnetization / radial) of the amount of residual magnetization is characterized by being 1.05 or more. [Claim 8]

A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-7 characterized by said nonmagnetic substrate layer containing Cr layer or Cr alloy layer containing one or more sorts chosen from Ti, Mo, aluminum, Ta, W, nickel, B, Si, and V.

[Claim 9]

A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-8 characterized by a magnetic layer containing any one or more sorts chosen from a Co-Cr-Pt system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt-Ta system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy, and a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Y system alloy (Y is Ta or Cu.).
[Claim 10]

The magnetic recorder and reproducing device which equipped a magnetic-recording medium and a magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of claims 1-9 with the magnetic head which carries out record playback of the information.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the manufacture approach of a magnetic-recording medium and a magnetic-recording medium and magnetic recorder and reproducing device which are used for a hard disk drive unit etc. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The recording density of the hard disk drive unit (HDD) which is one sort of a magnetic recorder and reproducing device is increasing at an annual rate of 60% now, and it is said that the inclination will continue. Development of the head for magnetic recording suitable for high recording density and development of a magnetic-recording medium are furthered.

[0003]

High recording density-ization is demanded and, as for the magnetic-recording medium used for a hard disk drive unit, improvement in coercive force and reduction of a medium noise are called for in connection with this.

[0004]

As a magnetic-recording medium used for a hard disk drive unit, the structure which carried out the laminating of the metal membrane to the substrate for magnetic-recording media by the sputtering method is in use. As a substrate used for a magnetic-recording medium, the aluminum substrate and the glass substrate are used widely. The nickel-P system alloy film is formed by electroless deposition at the thickness of about 10 micrometers on the base of the aluminum-Mg alloy which carried out mirror polishing to the aluminum substrate, and mirror plane finishing of the front face is carried out further. There are two kinds of glass substrates, amorphous glass and glass ceramics. That both of the glass substrates carried out [that] mirror plane finishing is used.

[0005]

In the magnetic-recording medium for hard disk drive units used for the current general target, on the nonmagnetic substrate, sequential membrane formation of nonmagnetic substrate layers (a nickel-aluminum system alloy, Cr, Cr system alloy, etc.), nonmagnetic interlayers (Co-Cr, Co-Cr-Ta system alloy, etc.), magnetic layers (Co-Cr-Pt-Ta, Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy, etc.), and the protective coats (carbon etc.) is carried out, and the lubricating film which consists of a fluid lubrication agent on it is formed. [0006]

What has a good magnetic parametric performance by considering as a magnetic-recording medium with the magnetic anisotropy of a circumferencial direction is called for with the raise in the recording density of a magnetic disk drive etc. Therefore, the magnetic-recording medium using the substrate (it is also called an "aluminum substrate".) which plated NiP to current and an aluminium alloy is giving the magnetic anisotropy to the circumferencial direction by what a slot is mechanically put into a NiP front face for at a circumferencial direction (it is called "mechanical texture processing".).
[0007]

On the other hand, since a nonmagnetic substrate, for example, a glass substrate, has the rigidity excellent in shock resistance and it has the outstanding surface smoothness, it can be called nonmagnetic substrate suitable for high recording density. If the magnetic anisotropy of a circumferencial direction can be given to the magnetic-recording medium which used glass for the nonmagnetic substrate, it is expected that the outstanding magnetic parametric performance will be acquired. [0008]

Mechanical texture processing is performed to a glass substrate, and some approaches of forming a texture striation are learned. For example, in order to form a detailed and uniform texture striation, using the textile–fabrics tape which consists of abrasive grain suspension containing the solution which has a hydroxyl group, and a plastic fiber is proposed (for example, patent reference 1 reference.).

Moreover, in order to form a detailed and uniform texture striation, using a diamond abrasive grain and CeO2 abrasive grain together is proposed (for example, patent reference 2 reference.).
[0010]

However, it is difficult for a glass substrate to give magnetic anisotropy sufficient by having just formed the

texture striation for a circumferencial direction. Therefore, in order that a Rhine-like texture may give the magnetic anisotropy of a circumferencial direction to the glass substrate formed in the front face, making the amorphous layer which contains nickel and P at least by the spatter form is proposed (for example, patent reference 3 reference.).

[0011]

[Patent reference 1]

The patent No. 3117438 specification

[0012]

[Patent reference 2]

U.S. Pat. No. 6248395 specification

[0013]

[Patent reference 3]

JP,2001-209927,A

[0014]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

Making the amorphous layer which contains nickel and P in the glass substrate with which the texture striation was formed at least form is an attempt which makes the same situation as the aluminum substrate with which NiP was plated. A magnetic anisotropy is discovered when sequential formation of Cr system substrate film, Co system magnetic layer, and the protective coat is carried out by this approach. However, when the amorphous layer which contains nickel and P at least is used, taking out high holding power and an angle-of-elevation mold ratio cannot acquire a difficult good magnetic parametric performance.

[0015]

This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned situation. A striation is in this invention with the glass substrate formed in the front face, and it aims at offering a magnetic-recording medium and its manufacture approach with a good magnetic parametric performance, and a magnetic recorder and reproducing device by the high holding power which has the magnetic anisotropy of a circumferencial direction, and the angle-of-elevation mold ratio.

[0016]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

this invention person etc. completed header this invention for the ability of the property of a magnetic recorder and reproducing device to be improved by using the alloy layer which consists of any one or more kinds of components chosen as an orientation adjustment layer from Co, nickel, and Fe, and any one or more kinds of components chosen from W, Mo, Ta, and Nb, as a result of carrying out efforts examination wholeheartedly, in order to solve the above-mentioned problem. That is, this invention relates to below. [0017]

- (1) The magnetic-recording medium characterized by including any one or more kinds by which said orientation adjustment layer is chosen from Co, nickel, and Fe on the glass substrate which has a striation on a front face in the magnetic-recording medium which has an orientation adjustment layer, a nonmagnetic substrate layer, a magnetic layer, and a protective coat in this order, and any one or more kinds chosen from W, Mo, Ta, and Nb. [0018]
- (2) A magnetic-recording medium given in (1) characterized by said orientation adjustment layer containing at least one alloy chosen from a Co-W system alloy, a Co-Mo system alloy, a Co-Ta system alloy, a Co-Nb system alloy, a nickel-Nb system alloy, a Fe-W system alloy, a Fe-Mo system alloy, and a Fe-Nb system alloy.

[0019]

- (3) (1) to which thickness of said orientation adjustment film is characterized by being within the limits of 10A 300A, or a magnetic-recording medium given in (2).
 [0020]
- (4) A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of (1) (3) to which said glass substrate is characterized by being amorphous glass.
 [0021]
- (5) A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of (1) (4) to which linear density of said striation is characterized by being more than 7500 (mm/). [0022]
- (6) A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of (1) (5) to which the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (holding power/radial holding power of a circumferencial direction) of a magnetic layer is characterized by being 1.05 or more. [0023]
- (7) A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of (1) (6) to which the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (the amount of residual magnetization of a circumferencial direction the amount of residual magnetization / radial) of the amount of residual magnetization is characterized by being 1.05 or more. [0024]
- (8) said nonmagnetic a substrate a layer Cr a layer or Ti Mo aluminum Ta W nickel B Si and V from choosing having one a sort more than containing —

- Cr an alloy layer containing things the description ** carrying out (— one —) (— seven —) some one a term a publication magnetic recording a medium . [0025]
- (9) A magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of (1) (8) characterized by a magnetic layer containing any one or more sorts chosen from a Co-Cr-Pt system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt-Ta system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy, and a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Y system alloy (Y is Ta or Cu.).
 [0026]
- (10) Magnetic recorder and reproducing device which equipped a magnetic-recording medium and a magnetic-recording medium given in any 1 term of (1) (9) with the magnetic head which carries out record playback of the information.

[0027]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The magnetic-recording medium of this invention is characterized by including any one or more kinds by which an orientation adjustment layer is chosen from Co, nickel, and Fe on the glass substrate which has a striation on a front face in the magnetic-recording medium which has an orientation adjustment layer, a nonmagnetic substrate layer, a magnetic layer, and a protective coat in this order, and any one or more kinds chosen from W, Mo, Ta, and Nb.

[0028]

<u>Drawing 1</u> shows typically 1 operation gestalt of the magnetic-recording medium of this invention, in the orientation adjustment film and 3, a nonmagnetic substrate layer and 4 show a magnetic layer, and, as for 1, 5 shows [a glass substrate and 2] a protective coat. [0029]

As glass used for a glass substrate 1, there are amorphous glass and glass ceramics and general-purpose soda lime glass, alumino way silica glass, and alumino silicate glass can be used as amorphous glass. Moreover, lithium system glass ceramics can be used as crystallization glass. When amorphous glass with uniform physical properties, such as a degree of hardness, is used especially, since uniform texture processing can be performed to a front face, it is desirable.

[0030]

A striation is formed in a front face by mechanical texture processing by the wrapping tape and loose grain which used bonded abrasive for the glass substrate 1 etc. As for the striation formed in glass substrate 1 front face, it is desirable that it is a thing in alignment with a substrate circumferencial direction. As for surface average-of-roughness-height Ra of the glass substrate 1 with which the striation was formed in the front face, it is preferably desirable to consider as within the limits of 0.2nm - 0.8nm (2A - 8A) 0.1nm - 1nm (1A - 10A). [0031]

A glass substrate 1 becomes it smooth that surface average-of-roughness-height Ra is less than 0.1nm too much, and the effectiveness which raises the magnetic anisotropy of a magnetic film 4 fades. Moreover, if surface average-of-roughness-height Ra exceeds 1nm, the smooth nature on the front face of a medium becomes low, a glide height property will fall and it will become difficult to make premature start height of the magnetic head low at the time of record playback. [0032]

As for the front face of a glass substrate 1, it is desirable that linear density has the striation more than 7500 (mm/). Linear density is measured to radial [of a glass substrate]. Linear density carried out to more than 7500 (mm/) because the effectiveness of a striation was reflected by a magnetic property (for example, the improvement effectiveness of coercive force.), and the magnetic parametric performance (for example, the improvement effectiveness of SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio) and PW50.). If linear density has the striation more than 20000 (mm/) still more preferably, above-mentioned effectiveness will become much more remarkable. [0033]

In addition, the upper limit of linear density is 200000 (mm/). If linear density exceeds 200000 (mm/), the line spacing of a striation will become less than 50A, the direction of the particle size of a nonmagnetic substrate layer will become large, and the magnetic anisotropy of a magnetic-recording medium will be reduced. [0034]

As for a striation, it is desirable to mainly have the circumferencial direction to a substrate. Here, a striation has the shape of surface toothing within the limits (preferably within the limits of 0.05nm - 10nm.) whose distance of the height between a crest and a trough is 0.02nm - 20nm in a radial cross section. It is because the magnetic anisotropy by the shape of toothing of the front face of this range is effective in improvement in a magnetic parametric performance. Moreover, since irregularity is too large, the striation exceeding 20nm has a possibility of affecting the homogeneity of a nearby striation.

As for a striation, it is desirable to form by mechanical texture processing by the wrapping tape and loose grain which used bonded abrasive etc.
[0036]

The linear density of a striation is AFM (Atomic Force Microscope.) as a measuring device. The product made from Degital Instrument (U.S.) can be used.
[0037]

The Measuring condition of linear density is performed as follows. 1Hz and a measurement size make to 256, and scanning width of face makes the mode tapping mode for 1 micrometer and a scanning rate. A probe is scanned to radial [of the glass substrate which is a sample], and the scanning image of AFM is obtained. Plane FitAuto processing which is one of the data smoothing is carried out to the X-axis and a Y-axis to a Scan image, using the degree of Flatten Order as 2, and smoothing amendment of an image is performed. The linear density of the range is computed by setting up the box of 0.5 micrometers of about 0.5 micrometerx abbreviation to an image [finishing / smoothing amendment]. Linear density computes the total of a zero crossing which met both X shaft axis and Y shaft axis by converting it into per mm. That is, linear density serves as a crest of the texture striation per 1mm of radial, and the number of troughs. [0038]

Each part within a sample side is measured and it asks for the average of the measured value, and standard deviation. It considers as the linear density of the striation of a glass substrate with the average. The number of a measurement part can be made into the number which can ask for the average and standard deviation. For example, a measurement size can be made into ten points. Moreover, since measurement outlying observation can be removed if it asks for the average and standard deviation by eight except the maximum of them, and the minimum value, the accuracy of measurement can be raised. [0039]

The orientation adjustment film 2 is for preparing the crystal stacking tendency of the nonmagnetic substrate film 3 formed right above, adjusting the crystal stacking tendency of the magnetic film 4 further formed on it, and raising the magnetic anisotropy of the circumferencial direction of a magnetic film 4. Moreover, the orientation adjustment film 2 not only adjusts a crystal stacking tendency, but functions as grain-refining film which makes detailed crystal grain in the nonmagnetic substrate film 3 and a magnetic film 4. The alloy layer which consists of any one or more kinds of components chosen from Co, nickel, and Fe and any one or more kinds of components chosen from W, Mo, Ta, and Nb can be used for the orientation adjustment film 2. [0040]

Especially the presentation of the alloy layer used for the above-mentioned orientation adjustment film 2 is not limited. However, preferably, the sum total content of Co, nickel, and Fe is within the limits which is 25at (s)% – 70at%, and it is desirable that it is within the limits whose sum total content of W, Mo, Ta, and Nb is 30at (s)% – 75at%. Less than [25at%] reduces holding power rather than as for the sum total content of Co, nickel, and Fe, it is enough as the crystal orientation of a nonmagnetic substrate layer, the sum total content of Co, nickel, and Fe – 70at(s)% – if it exceeds, the orientation adjustment film is not desirable with magnetization. Less than [30at%], the magnetic anisotropy of the circumferencial direction of a magnetic film will fall [the sum total content of Mo, Ta, and Nb]. If the sum total content of Mo, Ta, and Nb exceeds 75at(s)%, the crystal orientation of a nonmagnetic substrate layer will reduce holding power rather than will be enough. [0041]

It is desirable to use at least one alloy layer more preferably chosen as the above-mentioned orientation adjustment film 2 from a Co-W system alloy, a Co-Mo system alloy, a Co-Ta system alloy, a Co-Nb system alloy, a nickel-Ta system alloy, a nickel-Nb system alloy, a Fe-W system alloy, a Fe-Mo system alloy, and a Fe-Nb system alloy. Using alloys including Fe7W6 structure, such as this invention person, by efforts wholeheartedly found out raising the magnetic anisotropy of the circumferencial direction of a magnetic film more. The presentation range of these alloy layers is effective in order for containing Fe7W6 structure 25% or more to raise the magnetic anisotropy of the circumferencial direction of a magnetic film more. That is, 30at (s)% – 85at% of the presentation range of W of a CoW system alloy is desirable. 30at(s)% – 85at% of the presentation range of Ta of a CoTa system alloy is desirable. 38at(s)% – 65at% of the presentation range of Ta of a CoTa system alloy is desirable. 37at(s)% – 86at% of the presentation range of Nb of a CoNb system alloy is desirable. 38at(s)% – 63at% of the presentation range of Ta of a NiTa system alloy is desirable. 31at(s)% – 86at% of the presentation range of Nb of a Fe-Mo system alloy is desirable. 40at(s)% – 86at% of the presentation range of Nb of a Fe-Mo system alloy is desirable. 40at(s)% – 86at% of the presentation range of Nb of a Fe-Nb system alloy is desirable.

[0042]

Even when a Co-W system alloy, a Co-Mo system alloy, a Co-Ta system alloy, a Co-Nb system alloy, a nickel-Ta system alloy, a nickel-Nb system alloy, a Fe-W system alloy, a Fe-Mo system alloy, and a Fe-Nb system alloy are independent respectively, a property is demonstrated and discovers a property with the same said of the alloy with which these some combined. For example, a property with the same said also of a Co-W-Mo system alloy, a Co-nickel-Nb system alloy, and a Co-W-Mo-Ta system alloy is discovered. [0043]

The thickness of the orientation adjustment film in this invention has desirable things in it being within the limits of 10A - 300A. Less than 10A of the thickness of the orientation adjustment film reduces holding power by it rather than it is enough as the crystal orientation of a nonmagnetic substrate layer. If the thickness of the orientation adjustment film exceeds 300A, the magnetic anisotropy of the circumferencial direction of a magnetic film will fall. Still more preferably, the thickness of the orientation adjustment film has the desirable direction which is within the limits of 20A - 100A in order to raise the magnetic anisotropy of the

circumferencial direction of a magnetic film.

[0044]

The element which has auxiliary effectiveness may be added on the orientation adjustment film in this invention. As an alloying element, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Zr, Hf, Ru, B, aluminum, Si, P, etc. are illustrated. As for the sum total content of an alloying element, it is desirable that it is less than [20at%]. If sum total content exceeds 20at(s)%, the effectiveness of the above-mentioned orientation adjustment film will fall. It is 0.1at% and, less than [0.1at%], as for the minimum of a sum total content, the content of the effectiveness of an alloying element is lost.

[0045]

It is desirable to use Cr alloy layer which turns into the nonmagnetic substrate layer 3 from Cr layer, one sort chosen from Cr, and Ti, Mo, aluminum, Ta, W, nickel, B, Si and V, or two kinds or more. [0046]

It is desirable from the point of the improvement in a SNR property of a magnetic-recording medium to add Mo, W, V, Ti, etc. like Cr-Mo, Cr-W, Cr-V, and a Cr-Ti system alloy, to extend the lattice constant of Cr, and to make it Co alloy and the lattice constant of a magnetic layer match in Cr layer, since the lattice constant is small.

[0047]

Adding B to above-mentioned Cr layer or above-mentioned Cr alloy layer has effectiveness in crystal detailed-ization, and it is desirable from the point of the improvement in a SNR property of a magnetic-recording medium.

[0048]

As for the crystal orientation of Cr layer of the nonmagnetic substrate layer 3, or Cr alloy layer, it is desirable to make a field (100) into a priority orientation side. consequently, the crystal orientation of Co alloy of the magnetic layer formed on the nonmagnetic substrate layer — more — being strong (11–0) — since it is shown, a magnetic property, for example, the improvement effectiveness of holding power (Hc), and record reproducing characteristics, for example, the improvement effectiveness of SNR, are acquired. [0049]

In addition, the abbreviation of the Myra-BURABE-characteristic as which "-" in a crystal-face notation expresses the crystal face is shown. That is, although hexagonal system like Co usually (hkil) expresses it as four characteristics to expressing the crystal face, "i" is defined as i=- (h+k) in this, and it is written as (hk-l) in the format which omitted the part of this "i." [0050]

A magnetic layer 4 is Co alloy which used as the main raw material Co which a grid matches with the field (100) of a nonmagnetic substrate layer [directly under] well enough, and considering as the ingredient which is hcp structure is desirable. For example, it is desirable that any one sort chosen from a Co-Cr-Ta system, the Co-Cr-Pt system, the Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta system, the Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu system alloy shall be included.

[0051]

For example, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt system alloy, it is desirable [the content of Cr / the content of Pt] from the point of the improvement in SNR to consider as 8at(s)% - 16at% of within the limits 10at(s)% - 25at% of within the limits.

[0052]

For example, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy, it is desirable [the content of Cr / the content of Pt] 8at(s)% - 16at% of within the limits from the point of the improvement in SNR to make the content of B into 1at% - 20at% of within the limits 10at(s)% - 25at% of within the limits. [0053]

For example, as for the content of Pt, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta system alloy, it is desirable [the content of Cr / 8at(s)% - 16at% of within the limits] 10at(s)% - 25at% of within the limits from the point of the improvement in SNR that the content of B makes the content of Ta 1at% - 4at% of within the limits 1at% - 20at% of within the limits.

[0054]

For example, as for the content of Pt, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu system alloy, it is desirable [the content of Cr / 8at(s)% - 16at% of within the limits] 10at(s)% - 25at% of within the limits from the point of the improvement in SNR that the content of B makes the content of Cu 1at% - 4at% of within the limits 2at(s)% - 20at% of within the limits.

[0055]

Although the thickness of a magnetic layer 4 is satisfactory from a viewpoint of heat fluctuation if it is 15nm or more, it is desirable that it is 40nm or less from the demand to high recording density. It is because the diameter of crystal grain of a magnetic layer will increase and desirable record reproducing characteristics will not be acquired, if 40nm is exceeded. A magnetic layer is good also as multilayer structure, and can make the ingredient the combination which used any which are chosen from the above they were. When it considers as multilayer structure, as for right above [of a nonmagnetic substrate layer], it is desirable from the point of an improvement of a SNR property of record reproducing characteristics that it is what consists of a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu system alloy, or a Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy. As for the maximum upper

layer, it is desirable from the point of an improvement of a SNR property of record reproducing characteristics that it is what consists of a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu system alloy or a Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy. [0056]

It is desirable to prepare a nonmagnetic interlayer between the nonmagnetic substrate layer 3 and a magnetic layer 4 as a purpose which promotes the epitaxial growth of Co alloy. A magnetic property, for example, the improvement effectiveness of coercive force, and record reproducing characteristics, for example, the improvement effectiveness of SNR, are acquired. A nonmagnetic interlayer shall contain Co and Cr. When it considers as a Co-Cr system alloy, as for the content of Cr, it is desirable from the point of the improvement in SNR that it is 25at(s)% - 45at% of within the limits. As for a nonmagnetic interlayer's thickness, it is desirable from the point of the improvement in SNR that it is within the limits of 0.5nm - 3nm. [0057]

In order to improve heat demagnetization of magnetic-recording intermediation between the nonmagnetic substrate layer 3 and a magnetic layer 4, an antiferromagnetism binder course can also be prepared. An antiferromagnetism binder course is formed from a stabilization layer and a nonmagnetic binder course. A Co-Ru system alloy with magnetism, a Co-Cr system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt system alloy, a Co-Cr-Pt-B system alloy, a Co-Cr-Ta system alloy, etc. can be used for a stabilization layer. It is desirable to use Ru for a nonmagnetic binder course. Since antiferromagnetism bond strength becomes the maximal value for it to be around 0.8nm, the thickness of Ru is desirable.

[0058]

When B is included in a magnetic layer 4, in near the boundary of a nonmagnetic substrate layer and a magnetic layer, it is desirable that Cr concentration [in / in B concentration / the field beyond 1at%] is less than [40at%]. It is because it prevents Cr and B living together by high concentration, and generation of the covalent-bond nature compound of Cr and B can be suppressed as much as possible and the fall of the orientation in the magnetic layer by it can be prevented as a result. [0059]

The ingredient which made the principal component the conventional well-known ingredient, for example, carbon, the simple substance of SiC, or them can be used for a protective coat 5. The thickness of a protective coat is desirable from reduction of a magnetic spacing when that it is within the limits of 1nm – 10nm uses it in the state of high recording density, or the point of endurance. A magnetic spacing expresses the distance of the read/write component of a head, and a magnetic layer. A magnetic parametric performance improves, so that a magnetic spacing becomes narrow. In addition, since a protective coat exists between the read/write components and magnetic layers of a head, it becomes the factor which extends a magnetic spacing.

[0060]

On a protective coat 5, the lubricating layer which consists of fluorine system lubricant of a perfluoro polyether if needed can be prepared.

[0061]

As for the magnetic layer of the magnetic-recording medium of this invention, it is desirable to have the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (OR) which is 1.05 (1.1 or more [Preferably]) or more. A magnetic-anisotropy characteristic is expressed with (the holding power/radial holding power of a circumferencial direction).

[0062]

A magnetic property, for example, the improvement effectiveness of coercive force, and a magnetic parametric performance, for example, the improvement effectiveness of SNR and PW50, are acquired more as a magnetic-anisotropy characteristic is 1.05 or more. Although a magnetic anisotropy characteristic is defined as the holding power (Hc) of a circumferencial direction, and a ratio of radial Hc, since the holding power of a magnetic-recording medium formed high holding power, there is a thing for which the magnetic anisotropy characteristic was measured by slight lowness and which keep. [0063]

In this invention, since it supplements with this point, the magnetic anisotropy characteristic of the amount of residual magnetization is also doubled and used. The magnetic anisotropy characteristic (MrtOR) of the amount of residual magnetization is defined by the ratio (Mrt/radial Mrt of a MrtOR= circumferencial direction) of the amount (Mrt) of residual magnetization of a circumferencial direction, and the radial amount (Mrt) of residual magnetization. A magnetic property, for example, the improvement effectiveness of coercive force, and a magnetic parametric performance, for example, the improvement effectiveness of SNR and PW50, are acquired more as the magnetic-anisotropy characteristic of the amount of residual magnetization is 1.1 or more more preferably 1.05 or more.

[0064]

In addition, ideally, the upper limit of the value of OR and MrtOR is the case where all the magnetic domains of a magnetic film turn to a circumferencial direction, and in this case, the denominator of a magnetic-anisotropy characteristic is set to 0, and it serves as infinity.

VSM (Vibrating Sample Magnetometer) is used for measurement of a magnetic anisotropy characteristic and the magnetic anisotropy characteristic of the amount of residual magnetization.

[0066]

Drawing 2 shows the example of the magnetic recorder and reproducing device which used the above—mentioned magnetic—recording medium. The magnetic recorder and reproducing device shown here is equipped with the magnetic head 22 which carries out record playback of the information, the head mechanical component 23 to which relative motion of this magnetic head 22 is carried out to the magnetic—recording medium 20, and the record regenerative—signal processor 24 at the medium mechanical component 21 which carries out the rotation drive of the magnetic—recording medium 20 and the magnetic—recording medium 20 of a configuration of being shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and the magnetic—recording medium 20. The record regenerative—signal processor 24 processes the data inputted from the outside, a record signal can be sent to the magnetic head 22, or can process the regenerative signal from the magnetic head 22, and can send data now outside. The head which has a GMR component not only using MR (magnetoresistance) component but the giant magneto—resistance (GMR) which used the anisotropy magneto—resistive effect (AMR) as a playback component etc., and was suitable for reliance quantity recording density can be used for the magnetic head 22 used for the magnetic recorder and reproducing device of this invention.

[0067]

moreover — since the magnetic-recording medium which performed and manufactured direct texture processing to the glass substrate is used for the magnetic recorder and reproducing device of this invention — cheap — high — it is a recording density magnetic recorder and reproducing device.

[0068]

Moreover, in order for the magnetic recorder and reproducing device of this invention to reduce a spacing loss in addition to the magnetic parametric performance improving since the average of roughness height uses the magnetic-recording medium also with minute external waviness small small again, even if it uses a head in the state of low surfacing, an error property is a good magnetic recorder and reproducing device.

[0069]

According to the above-mentioned magnetic recorder and reproducing device, it becomes possible to manufacture the magnetic recorder and reproducing device suitable for high recording density. [0070]

Next, an example of the manufacture approach of this invention is explained. [0071]

Since a striation goes into homogeneity more as a glass substrate when texture processing is performed, for example although both of amorphous glass and crystallization glass can be used, it is desirable to use amorphous glass.

[0072]

Things of a glass substrate are desirable in average surface roughness Ra being 1nm or less preferably below 2nm (20A).

[0073]

moreover, a front face is minute — it is desirable that a wave (Wa) is 0.3nm or less (preferably 0.25nm or less.). It is desirable for the flight stability of the magnetic head that which one [at least] surface average—of-roughness—height Ra of the chamfer of the chamfer section of an end face and a lateral portion uses a thing 10nm or less (preferably 9.5nm or less.). very small — a wave (Wa) can be measured using the surface roughness measuring device P—12 (product made from KLM—Tencor) as the 80 micrometers [of measuring range] surface average of roughness height. [0074]

Texture processing is performed on the surface of a substrate so that first the striation whose linear density is more than 7500 (mm/) on the surface of a glass substrate may be formed. For example, a texture is given to a circumferencial direction by mechanical processing (it is also called "mechanical texture processing".) which used bonded abrasive or/and a loose grain on the surface of the substrate so that the texture striation whose linear density is more than 7500 (mm/) on the surface of a glass substrate may be formed. For example, if push a polish tape, it is contacted on the surface of a substrate, the polish slurry containing a polish abrasive grain is supplied between a substrate and a polish tape and a substrate is rotated, texture processing by sending a polish tape to ** will be performed. Rotation of a substrate can be made into within the limits of 200rpm – 1000rpm. The amount of supply of a polish slurry can be made into within the limits of those for part [for 10ml/-], and 100ml/. The feed rate of a polish tape can be made into within the limits of those for part [for 1.5mm/-], and 150mm/. Particle size of the abrasive grain contained in a polish slurry can be set to 0.05 micrometers – 0.3 micrometers by D90 (particle-size value in case accumulation mass % is equivalent to 90 mass %). Pressure of a tape can be made into within the limits of 1kgf-15kgf (9.8N-147N). It is desirable to set up these conditions so that linear density may form the texture striation more than 7500 (mm/) (preferably more than 20000 (mm/)).

[0075]

[0076]

As for surface average—of—roughness—height Ra of the glass substrate 1 with which the texture striation was formed in the front face, it is preferably desirable to consider as within the limits of 0.2nm - 0.8nm (2A - 8A) 0.1nm - 1nm (1A - 10A).

Texture processing which added oscillation can be performed. Oscillation is actuation which makes radial [of a

substrate] rock a tape at the same time it runs the circumferencial direction of a substrate a tape. As for the conditions of oscillation, it is desirable that it takes a part for /- and 1200 times for a part for /60 times.

[0077]

As the approach of texture processing, how linear density forms the texture striation more than 7500 (mm/) can be used, and the approach which used bonded abrasive in addition to the approach by the mechanical texture mentioned above, the approach using a fixed grinding stone, and the approach using laser processing can be used.

[0078]

The conditions of sputtering for forming the film are performed as follows, for example. The inside of the chamber used for formation is exhausted until a degree of vacuum becomes within the limits which is ten to 4 Pa to ten to 7 Pa. A texture striation holds in a chamber the glass substrate formed in the front face, introduce Ar gas, it is made to discharge as gas for spatters, and spatter membrane formation is performed. At this time, the power to supply can obtain desired thickness by considering as within the limits of 0.2kW – 2.0kW, and adjusting a charging time value and the power to supply.

It is desirable to have the process which exposes the front face to an oxygen ambient atmosphere between the orientation adjustment film and a nonmagnetic substrate layer. As for the oxygen ambient atmosphere to expose, it is desirable to consider as the ambient atmosphere containing oxygen gas of 5x10 - 4 or more Pa. Moreover, what contacted the controlled atmosphere for exposure in water can also be used. Moreover, as for an exposure period, it is desirable to consider as within the limits of 0.5 seconds ~ 15 seconds. For example, it is desirable to make the orientation adjustment film expose into a drawing open air ambient atmosphere or an oxygen ambient atmosphere from the chamber after formation. Or it is also desirable to use the approach of not taking out from a chamber but making atmospheric air or oxygen introducing and exposing in a chamber. Since a complicated process which is taken out from a vacuum chamber does not need it, and especially the approach of making it expose within a chamber can be continuously processed including membrane formation of a nonmagnetic substrate layer and a magnetic layer as a series of membrane formation processes, it is desirable. In that case, it is desirable to consider as the ambient atmosphere in which a ultimate vacuum contains oxygen gas of 5x10 - 4 or more Pa in 10 - 6 or less Pa for example. In addition, although it is the upper limit of the oxygen gas pressure at the time of exposure by oxygen, and exposure in atmospheric pressure is also possible, it is good preferably to be referred to as 5x10 - 2 or less Pa. [0800]

A glass substrate can raise the crystal stacking tendency of a nonmagnetic substrate layer and a magnetic layer by heating. As for whenever [stoving temperature / of a glass substrate], it is desirable that it is the range of 100 degrees C – 400 degrees C. Moreover, heating is [after forming the orientation adjustment film] more desirable.

[0081]

After forming a nonmagnetic substrate layer, a magnetic layer with 15nm – 40nm thickness is similarly formed by the sputtering method using the target for sputtering which consists of an ingredient of a magnetic layer. The target for sputtering can use what used as the raw material the thing containing any one sort chosen from a Co-Cr-Ta system, the Co-Cr-Pt-system, the Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta system, and the Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu system. For example, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt system alloy, the content of Cr can make the content of Pt 8at(s)% – 16at% of within the limits 10at(s)% – 25at% of within the limits. For example, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta system alloy, in the content of Pt, the content of B can make [the content of Cr] the content of Ta 1at% – 4at% of within the limits 2at(s)% – 8at% of within the limits 8at(s)% – 16at% of within the limits 16at(s)% – 24at% of within the limits. For example, in the case of a Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu system alloy, in the content of Pt, the content of B can make [the content of Cr] the content of Cu 1at% – 4at% of within the limits 2at(s)% – 8at% of within the limits 8at(s)% – 16at% of within the limits 16at(s)% – 24at% of within the limits 2at(s)% – 8at% of within the limits 8at(s)% – 16at% of within the limits 16at(s)% – 24at% of within the limits.

[0082]

Here, as for Cr of a nonmagnetic substrate layer, or the crystal orientation of Cr alloy, it is desirable to form as the priority orientation side shows (100).

When preparing a nonmagnetic interlayer between a nonmagnetic substrate layer and a magnetic layer, it is desirable to use the target for sputtering which used the Co-Cr system alloy (the content of Cr 25at(s)% – 45at% of within the limits.) as the raw material. When B is included in a magnetic layer at this time, in near the boundary of a nonmagnetic substrate layer and a magnetic layer, it is desirable to form membranes on spatter conditions from which Cr concentration [in / in B concentration / the field beyond 1at%] becomes less than [40at%].

[0084]

After forming a magnetic layer, a protective coat, for example, the protective coat which uses carbon as a principal component, is formed using a well-known approach, for example, the sputtering method, plasma-CVD methods, or those combination.

[0085]

Furthermore, on a protective coat, the fluorine system lubricant of a perfluoro polyether is applied using a dip

method, a spin coat method, etc. if needed, and a lubricating layer is formed.

[0086] [Example]

(Example 1)

a glass substrate — the Nippon Sheet Glass make — amorphous — glass GD-7 were used. The sizes of a glass substrate are the outer diameter of 65mm, the bore of 20mm, and 0.635mm of board thickness. [0087]

Mechanical texture processing was performed to the above-mentioned glass substrate. The conditions of mechanical texture processing are as follows. The abrasive grain contained in a slurry used the diamond abrasive grain whose D90 is 0.15 micrometers. The slurry was dropped for 2 seconds, before processing was started by part for 50ml/. The textile cloth made from polyester was used for the polish tape. Delivery of a polish tape was taken as a part for 75mm/. The rotational frequency of a disk was set to 600rpm. Rocking of a disk was considered as a part for /120 times. Pressure of a tape was set to 2.0kgf(s) (19.6Ns). Floor to floor time could be 10 seconds. When the substrate front face was measured by AFM made from DegitalInstrument, the glass substrate which has the texture striation whose average-of-roughness-height Ra is 4A, and whose linear density is 25000 [/mm] was obtained.

It set in [after fully washing this substrate and drying] DC magnetron sputtering equipment (product C3010 made from Anelva (Japan)). After exhausting vacuum achievement to 2x10-7Torr (2.7x10 to 5 Pa), the target which consists of a Co-W alloy (Co:45at% and W:55at%) was also used as orientation adjustment film, and 1nm laminating was carried out in ordinary temperature. [0089]

Then, the substrate was heated at 250 degrees C. Oxygen exposure was carried out for 5 seconds by 0.05Pa after heating. As a nonmagnetic substrate layer, 8nm laminating was carried out using the target which consists of a Cr-Ti-B alloy (Cr:83at% and Ti:15at% and B:2at%). 2nm laminating was carried out using the target which consists of a Co-Cr alloy (Co:65at% and Cr:35at%) as a nonmagnetic interlayer. The CoCrPtB alloy layer which is a magnetic layer was formed by 20nm thickness using the target which consists of a Co-Cr-Pt-B alloy (Co:60at% and Cr:22at% and Pt:12at% and B:6at%) as a magnetic layer, and the laminating of the 5nm (carbon) of the protective coats was carried out. Ar ** at the time of membrane formation was taken as 3mTorr(s) (0.4Pa). 20nm of lubricant which consists of a perfluoro polyether was applied with the dip method, and the lubricating layer was formed. [0090]

It is a read/write analyzer about the magnetic-recording medium which made the glide height of a test condition 0.4 microinches using glide circuit tester – after that, performed the glide test, and stood the test. – Record reproducing characteristics were investigated using RWA1632 (product made from GUZIK (U.S.)). Record reproducing characteristics measured the magnetic parametric performance of the half-value width (PW50) of a regenerative-signal output (TAA) and a solitary-wave playback output, SNR, the Ore baryte (OW), etc. The compound-die thin film magnetic-recording head which has a huge magnetic-reluctance (GMR) component in the playback section was used for evaluation of record reproducing characteristics. Measurement of a noise measured the integral noise from 1MHz to the 375kFCI equivalent frequency when writing in the pattern signal of 500kFCI(s). The playback output was measured by 250kFCI(s) and it computed as SNR=20xlog (integral noise from a playback output / 1MHz to 375kFCI equivalent frequency). The Kerr effect type magnetic-properties measuring device (RO1900, Hitachi Electronics Engineering (Japan) make) was used for measurement of coercive force (Hc) and a remanence ratio (S*). VSM (BHV-35, Riken electronic company (Japan) make) was used for measurement of a magnetic anisotropy characteristic (OR) and the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (MrtOR) of the amount of residual magnetization.

(Examples 2-33)

The same processing as an example 1 was carried out except having carried out as an alloy presentation and thickness of the orientation adjustment film were shown in Table 1. [0092]

(Example 34)

As orientation adjustment film, the target which consists of a Co-W alloy (Co:45at% and W:55at%) was also used, and 5nm laminating was carried out in ordinary temperature. The antiferromagnetism binder course was prepared instead of the nonmagnetic interlayer. 2nm laminating also of the target which consists of a Co-Ru alloy (Co:80at% and Ru:20at%) was used and carried out to the stabilization layer. 0.8nm laminating also of the target which consists of Ru was used and carried out to the nonmagnetic binder course. The same processing as an example 1 was carried out except this. [0093]

(Examples 1-33 of a comparison)

The same processing as an example 1 was carried out except having carried out as not giving a mechanical texture to a glass substrate, and an alloy presentation and thickness of the orientation adjustment film were shown in Table 2.

[0094]

(Examples 34-36 of a comparison)

The same processing as an example 1 was carried out except having carried out as an alloy presentation and thickness of the orientation adjustment film were shown in Table 2. [0095]

The result of the holding power (Hc) of examples 1-33 and the examples 1-36 of a comparison, a square shape ratio, a magnetic anisotropy characteristic (OR) and the magnetic anisotropy characteristic (MrtOR) of the amount of residual magnetization, and a magnetic parametric performance is shown in Table 1 and Table 2. Examples 1-7 show the inclination of the thickness of an orientation adjustment film Co-W system alloy (Co:45at% and W:55at%). The magnetic anisotropy of a good circumferencial direction is acquired in the range whose thickness is 25-300A, and the magnetic parametric performance is excellent. The magnetic anisotropy of a still better circumferencial direction is acquired in the range whose thickness is furthermore 25-100A, and the magnetic parametric performance is excelled. The alloy presentation of the orientation adjustment film was changed in the examples 8-30. The magnetic anisotropy of a good circumferencial direction is acquired with a Co-W system alloy, a Co-Mo system alloy, a Co-Ta system alloy, a Co-Nb system alloy, a nickel-Ta system alloy, the nickel-Nb system alloy, the Fe-W system alloy, the Fe-Mo system alloy, and the Fe-Nb system alloy, and record reproducing characteristics are excellent. The system alloy of 3 yuan was used for the orientation adjustment film in the examples 31-33. The magnetic anisotropy of a good circumferencial direction is acquired with the Co-W-Mo system alloy, the Co-W-Ta system alloy, and the Co-nickel-W system alloy, and the magnetic parametric performance is excellent. [0096]

The alloy presentation of the orientation adjustment film of examples 1–33 was used for the examples 1–33 of a comparison using the glass substrate with which a texture striation is not formed in a front face. By that by which a texture striation is not formed in a front face and which is twisted, neither has discovered the magnetic anisotropy. It turns out that the magnetic parametric performance is also inferior as compared with an example.

[0097]

The examples 34-36 of a comparison used the nickel-P system alloy (nickel:80at% and P:20at%) for the glass substrate with which the texture striation was formed in the front face as orientation adjustment film. Although the magnetic anisotropy of a circumferencial direction is discovered, since holding power and the square shape ratio are low, the good magnetic parametric performance is not acquired. [0098]

[Table 1]

	配向調整膜の合 金組成	配向調整 膜の膜厚	保持力	角型比	OR	MrtOR	TAA	ow	PW50	SNR
		nm	Oe				(µV)	(dB)	(ns)	(dB)
実施例1	45Co-55W	1	4325	0.75	1.07	1.15	1360	41.5	9.11	19.5
実施例2	45Co-55W	2.5	4461	0.77	1.19	1.32	1445	40.7	8.89	20.3
実施例3	45Co-55W	5	4526	0.79	1.21	1.37	1497	39.8	8.95	20.6
実施例4	45Co-55W	10	4521	0.79	1.22	1.36	1468	39.4	8.94	20.5
実施例5	45Co~55W	20	4532	0.79	1.13	1.24	1422	38.9	9.05	19.8
実施例6	45Co-55W	30	4561	0.79	1.10	1.16	1370	38.5	9.11	19.5
実施例7	45Co-55W	50	4570.	0.79	1.05	1.09	1317	38.7	9.15	19.1
実施例8	60Co-40W	5	4411	0.78	1.14	1.24	1353	40.1	9.02	20.2
実施例9	25Co-75W	5	4521	0.78	1.18	1.32	1411	39.5	8.99	20.4
実施例10	60Co-40Mo	5	4458	0.76	1.13	1.26	1373	38.7	9.03	20.2
実施例11	45Co-55Mo	5	4465	0.81	1.13	1.24	1331	38.8	9.06	20.1
実施例12	25Go-75Mo	5	4468	0.77	1.13	1.27	1372	38.9	9.03	20.1
実施例13	55Co-45Ta	_ 5	4485	0.76	1.16	1.25	1320	38.8	9.07	20.0
実施例14	40Co-60Ta	5 ·	4492	0.80	1.14	1.27	1376	38.9	9.03	19.8
実施例15	55Co-45Nb	5	4451	0.80	1.15	1.28	1358	38.9	9.04	20.0
実施例16	40Co-60Nb	5	4496	0.77	1.14	1.21	1268	38.8	9.10	20.4
実施例17	25Co-75Nb	5	4493	0.78	1.19	1.26	1416	38.9	9.00	19.6
実施例18	55Ni-45Ta	5	4451	0.79	1.15	1.26	1351	38.8	9.05	19.9
実施例19	40Ni-60Ta	5	4494	0.81	1.13	1.21	1279	38.6	9.10	20.3
実施例20	60Ni-40Nb	_5	4475	0.79	1.14	1.23	1362	38.6	9.04	19.8
実施例21	45Co-55Nb	5	4456	0.76	1.16	1.23	1359	38.7	9.04	20.2
実施例22	25Co-75Nb	5 ·	4486	0.78	1.12	1.22	1349	38.9	9.05	19.8
実施例22	55Fe-45W	5	4466	0.77	1.15	1.22	1360	38.7	9.04	20.0
実施例23	40Fe-60W	5	4476	0.76	1.18	1.23	1351	38.8	9.05	19.9
実施例24	25Fe-75W	5	4474	0.76	1.15	1.24	1374	38.7	9.03	20.1
実施例25	55Fe-45Mo	5	4463	0.80	1.14	1.24	1348	38.6	9.05	19.6

実施例26 40Fe-60Mo	ხ	4455	U./8	[1.13]	1.28	1394]	35.8	9.02	_4V.4
実施例27 25Fe-75Mo	_ 5	4488	0.78	1.16	1.24	1302	38.6	9.08	20.0
実施例28 55Fe-45Nb	5_	4469	0.78	1.12	1.24	1359	38.8	9.04	·20.0
実施例29 40Fe-60Nb	5	4462	0.79	1.16	1.24	1358	38.8	9.04	20.1
実施例30 25Fe-75Nb	5	4486	0.78	1.18	1.23	1332	38.7	9.06	20.0
実施例31 45Co-25W-20Mo	5	4474	0.78	1.14	1.25	1374	38.8	9.03	19.9
実施例32 45Co-25W-20Ta	. 5	4470	0.78	1.19	1.24	1330	38.8	9.06	19.9
実施例33 25Co-20Ni-55W	5	4469	0.78 .	1.18	1.21	1319	38.8	9.07	20.3
実施例34 45Co-55W	5	4525	0.80	1.23	1.37	1311	38.5	8.91	20.6

[0099] [Table 2]

	配向調整膜の合 金組成	配向調整 膜の膜厚	保持力	角型比	OR	MrtOR	TAA	ow	PW50	SNR
11 11 11		րա	Оe				(µ V)	(dB)	(ns)	(dB)
比較例1	45Co-55W	1	1892	0.43	1.00	1.00	926	45.6	10.51	10.2
比較例2	45Co-55W	2.5	2578	0.56	1.00	1.00	1021	44.2	10.11	12.5
比較例3	45Co-55W	5	3451	0.65	1.00	1.00	1178	43.5	9.77	16.6
比較例4	45Co-55W	10	3895	0.69	1.00	1.00	1267	42.5	9.45	18.1
比較例5	45Co-55W	20	4215	0.71	1.00	1.00	1290	41.3	9.32	18.7
比較例6	45Co-55W	30	4200	0.71	1.00	1.00	1300	41.5	9.35	18.6
比較例7	45Co-55W	50	4212	0.67	1.00	1.00	1287	41.1	9.34	18.7
比較例8	60Co-40W	20	4233	0.67	1.00	1.00	1282	41.1	9.25	18.7
比較例9	25Co-75W	20	4216	0.71	1.00	1.00	1276	41.1	9.25	18.4
	60Co-40Mo	20	4204	0.68	1.00	1.00	1275	41.2	9.23	18.4
<u>比較例11</u>	45 <u>Co-55Mo</u>	20	4213	0.70	1.00	1.00	1261	41.3	9.36	18.5
	25Co-75Mo	20 .	4233	0.67	1.00	1.00	1241	41.1	9.26	18.4
<u>比較例13</u>	55Co-45Ta	_20	4225	0.67	1.00	1.00	1294	41.3	9.35	18.7
<u>比較例14</u>	40Co-60Ta	20	4238	0.71	1.00	1.00	1292	41.0	9.31	18.6
比較例15	55Co-45Nb	20	4211	0.71	1.00	1,00	1261	41.2	9.28	18.4
	40Co-80Nb	20	4248	0.68	1.00	1.00	1246	41.5	9.35	18.5
比較例17	25Co-75Nb	20	4218	0.72	1.00	1.00	1284	41.2	9.35	18.6
比較例18	55Ni-45Ta	20	4242	0.71	1.00	1.00	1266	41.2	9.30	18.3
比較例19	40Ni−60Ta	20	4221	0.69	1.00	1.00	1269	41.3	9.38	18.5
比較例20	60Ni-40Nb	20	4236	0.71	1.00	1.00	1285	41.5	9.28	18.4
	45Co-55Nb	20	4239	0.70	1.00	1.00	1252	41.3	9.35	18.6
	25Co-75Nb	20	4245	0.70	1.00	1.00	1250	41.0	9.22	18.7
比較例22	55Fe-45W	20	4239	0.69	1.00	1.00	1252	41.2	9.41	18.6
比較例23	40Fe-60W	20 .	4245	0.67	1.00	1.00	1298	41.4	9.23	18.7
比較例24		20	4201	0.70	1.00	1.00	1288	41.1	9.25	18.4
	55Fe-45Mo	20	4208	0.71	1.00	1.00	1265	41.4	9.23	18.4
	40Fe-60Mo	20	4231	0.71	1.00	1.00	1262	41.3	9.35	18.6
比較例27	25Fe-75Mo	20	4248	0.70	1.00	1.00	1285	41.1	9.33	18.5
	55Fe-45Nb	20	4470	0.71	1.00	1.00	1256	41.4	9.40	18.6
	40Fe-60Nb	20	4469	0.69	1.00	1.00	1267	41.1	9.24	18.6
	25Fe-75Nb	20	4460	0.68	1.00	1.00	1263	41.4	9.40	18.5
	45Co-25W-20Mo	20	4455	0.69	1.00	1.00	1245	41.3	9.35	18.5
	45Co-25W-20Ta	20	4487	0.67	1.00	1.00	1242	41.3	9.31	18.7
比較例33	25Co-20Ni-55W	20	4461	0.69	1.00	1.00	1288	41.1	9.42	18.6
比較例34	80Ni-20P	5	3316	0.64	1.04	1.15	1311	44.5	9.56	15.7
比較例35		10	3561	0.67	1.06	1.18	1325	43.2	9.42	18.1
比較例36	80Ni-20P	20	3811	0.68	1.08	1.21	1332	42.6	9.25	19.2

[0100]

[Effect of the Invention]

In the magnetic-recording medium by which the magnetic-recording medium of this invention has at least the

glass substrate with which the striation was formed in the circumferencial direction, an orientation adjustment layer, a nonmagnetic substrate layer, a magnetic layer, and a protective coat in this order Since it is the magnetic-recording medium characterized by including the alloy layer which consists of any one or more kinds of components chosen as said orientation adjustment layer from Co, nickel, and Fe, and any one or more kinds of components chosen from W, Mo, Ta, and Nb The magnetic anisotropy of a circumferencial direction is discovered and a magnetic parametric performance improves. Consequently, the magnetic-recording intermediation suitable for high recording density is obtained.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1</u>] The outline sectional view of the magnetic-recording medium of this invention is shown. [<u>Drawing 2</u>] The magnetic recorder and reproducing device using the magnetic-recording medium of this invention is shown.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Glass Substrate
- 2 Orientation Adjustment Film
- 3 Nonmagnetic Substrate Layer
- 4 Magnetic Layer
- 5 Protective Coat
- 20 Magnetic-Recording Medium
- 21 Medium Mechanical Component
- 22 Magnetic Head
- 23 Head Mechanical Component
- 24 Record Regenerative-Signal Processor

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

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[Drawing 2] The magnetic recorder and reproducing device using the magnetic-recording medium of this invention is shown.

[Description of Notations]

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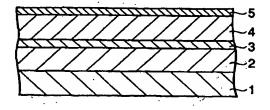
(54) 【発明の名称】磁気記録媒体、その製造方法および磁気記録再生装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】電磁変換特性に優れ、高記録密度に適した磁気 記録媒を得る。

【解決手段】表面に条痕を有するガラス基板上に、少なくとも、配向調整層、非磁性下地層、磁性層及び保護膜をこの順で有する磁気記録媒体において、前記配向調整層をCo、NiおよびFeから選ばれる何れか1種類以上と、W、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ばれる何れか1種類以上とを含むように形成する。また、配向調整層を、Co-W系合金、Co-Mo系合金、Co-Ta系合金、Co-Nb系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、Ni-Nb系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-Mo系合金、Fe-Nb系合金の中から選択される少なくとも1つの合金を含むように形成する。

【選択図】図1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

表面に条痕を有するガラス基板上に、配向調整層、非磁性下地層、磁性層及び保護膜をこの順で有する磁気記録媒体において、前記配向調整層がCo、NiおよびFeから選ばれる何れか1種類以上と、W、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ばれる何れか1種類以上とを含むことを特徴とする磁気記録媒体。

【請求項2】

前記配向調整層が、Co-W系合金、Co-Mo系合金、Co-Ta系合金、Co-Nb系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、Ni-Nb系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-Mo系合金、Fe-Nb系合金の中から選択される少なくとも1つの合金を含むことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項3】

前記配向調整膜の膜厚が、10オングストローム~300オングストロームの範囲内であることを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項4】

前記ガラス基板が、アモルファスガラスであることを特徴とする請求項1~3の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項5】

前記条痕の線密度が、7500(本/mm)以上であることを特徴とする請求項1~4の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項6】

磁性層の磁気的異方性指数(円周方向の保持力/半径方向の保持力)が、1.05以上であることを特徴とする請求項1~5の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項7】

残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数(円周方向の残留磁化量/半径方向の残留磁化量)が、1 . 05以上であることを特徴とする請求項1~6の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項8】

前記非磁性下地層が、Cr層、または、Ti、Mo、Al、Ta、W、Ni、B、SiおよびVから選ばれる1種以上を含有するCr合金層を含むことを特徴とする請求項1~7の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項9】

磁性層が、Co-Cr-Pt系合金、Co-Cr-Pt-Ta系合金、Co-Cr-Pt-B系合金、Co-Cr-Pt-B-Y系合金(YはTa、または、Cuである。)から選ばれる何れか1種以上を含むことを特徴とする請求項1~8の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

【請求項10】

請求項1~9の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体と、磁気記録媒体に情報を記録再生する磁気へッドとを備えた磁気記録再生装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、ハードディスク装置などに用いられる磁気記録媒体、磁気記録媒体の製造方法および磁気記録再生装置に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

磁気記録再生装置の1種であるハードディスク装置(HDD)は、現在その記録密度が年率60%で増えており今後もその傾向は続くと言われている。高記録密度に適した磁気記録用ヘッドの開発、磁気記録媒体の開発が進められている。

[0003]

ハードディスク装置に用いられる磁気記録媒体は、高記録密度化が要求されており、これ

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に伴い保磁力の向上、媒体ノイズの低減が求められている。

[0004]

ハードディスク装置に用いられる磁気記録媒体としては、磁気記録媒体用の基板にスパッタリング法により金属膜を積層した構造が主流となっている。磁気記録媒体に用いられる基板としては、アルミニウム基板とガラス基板が広く用いられている。アルミニウム基板とは鏡面研磨した A 1 - M g 合金の基体上に N i - P 系合金膜を無電解メッキで 1 0 μ m 程度の厚さに形成し、その表面を更に鏡面仕上げしたものである。ガラス基板にはアモルファスガラスと結晶化ガラスの 2 種類がある。どちらのガラス基板も鏡面仕上げしたものが用いられる。

[0005]

10 基板 - C

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現在一般的に用いられているハードディスク装置用磁気記録媒体においては、非磁性基板上に非磁性下地層(Ni-Al系合金、Cr、Cr系合金等)、非磁性中間層(Co-Cr、Co-Cr-Ta系合金等)、磁性層(Co-Cr-Pt-Ta、Co-Cr-Pt-B系合金等)、保護膜(カーボン等)が順次成膜されており、その上に液体潤滑剤からなる潤滑膜が形成されている。

[0006]

磁気ディスク装置などの高記録密度化に伴い、円周方向の磁気異方性を有した磁気記録媒体とすることによる電磁変換特性の良好なものが求められている。そのために、現在、アルミニウム合金にNiPをメッキした基板(「アルミ基板」ともいう。)を用いた磁気記録媒体はNiP表面に機械的に溝を円周方向に入れる(「メカニカルテクスチャー加工」という。)ことにより円周方向に磁気異方性を持たせている。

[0007]

一方、非磁性基板、例えばガラス基板は耐衝撃性にすぐれた剛性を有し、かつ、すぐれた 平坦性を有するので、高記録密度に適した非磁性基板といえる。非磁性基板にガラスを用 いた磁気記録媒体に円周方向の磁気異方性を付与することができれば、優れた電磁変換特 性が得られることが期待される。

[0008]

ガラス基板にメカニカルテクスチャー加工を施し、テクスチャー条痕を形成する方法はいくつか知られている。例えば、微細且つ均一なテクスチャー条痕を形成するために、水酸基を有する溶液を含有した砥粒懸濁液とプラスチック繊維からなる織布テープを用いることが提案されている(例えば、特許文献 1 参照。)。

[0009]

また、微細且つ均一なテクスチャー条痕を形成するために、ダイアモンド砥粒とCeO2 砥粒を一緒に用いることが提案されている(例えば、特許文献2参照。)。

[0010]

しかし、ガラス基板はテクスチャー条痕を形成しただけでは円周方向に充分な磁気異方性を付与することは難しい。そのため、ライン状テクスチャーが表面に形成されたガラス基板に、円周方向の磁気異方性を付与するため、スパッタ法によりNiとPとを少なくとも含むアモルファス層を形成させることが提案されている(例えば、特許文献3参照。)。

[0011]

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【特許文献1】

特許第3117438号明細書

[0012]

【特許文献2】

米国特許第6248395号明細書

[0013]

【特許文献3】

特開2001-209927号公報

[0014]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

テクスチャー条痕が形成されたガラス基板に、NiとPとを少なくとも含むアモルファス 層を形成させることは、NiPがメッキされたアルミ基板と同じ状況を作り出す試みであ この方法によりCェ系下地膜、Co系磁性層、保護膜を順次形成した場合に磁気異方 性は発現する。しかしながら、NiとPを少なくとも含むアモルファス層を用いた場合、 高保持力、高角型比を出すことが難しく良好な電磁変換特性を得られない。

[0015]

本発明は、上記事情に鑑みてなされたものである。本発明は、条痕が表面に形成されたガ ラス基板をもちいて、円周方向の磁気異方性を有する、高保持力、高角型比で電磁変換特 性の良好な磁気記録媒体とその製造方法、および磁気記録再生装置を提供することを目的 とする。

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[0016]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明者等は上記問題を解決するために、鋭意努力検討した結果、配向調整層にCo、N iおよびFeから選ばれる何れか1種類以上の成分とW、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ば れる何れか1種類以上の成分から構成される合金層を用いることにより磁気記録再生装置 の特性を向上できることを見出し本発明を完成した。即ち本発明は以下に関する。

(1)表面に条痕を有するガラス基板上に、配向調整層、非磁性下地層、磁性層及び保護 膜をこの順で有する磁気記録媒体において、前記配向調整層がCo、NiおよびFeから 選ばれる何れか1種類以上と、W、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ばれる何れか1種類以上 とを含むことを特徴とする磁気記録媒体。

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[0018]

(2)前記配向調整層が、Co-W系合金、Co-Mo系合金、Co-Ta系合金、Co - N b 系合金、 N i - T a 系合金、 N i - N b 系合金、 F e - W 系合金、 F e - M o 系合 金、Fe-Nb系合金の中から選択される少なくとも1つの合金を含むことを特徴とする (1) に記載の磁気記録媒体。

[0019]

(3) 前記配向調整膜の膜厚が、10オングストローム~300オングストロームの範囲 内であることを特徴とする(1)または(2)に記載の磁気記録媒体。

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(4)前記ガラス基板が、アモルファスガラスであることを特徴とする(1)~(3)の 何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

[0021]

- (5) 前記条痕の線密度が、7500 (本/mm) 以上であることを特徴とする (1) ~
- (4)の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

[0022]

(6) 磁性層の磁気的異方性指数 (円周方向の保持力/半径方向の保持力) が、1、05 以上であることを特徴とする(1)~(5)の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

[0023]

(7) 残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数 (円周方向の残留磁化量/半径方向の残留磁化量) が、1.05以上であることを特徴とする(1)~(6)の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録 媒体。

[0024]

(8) 前記非磁性下地層が、Cr層、または、Ti、Mo、Al、Ta、W、Ni、B、 SiおよびVから選ばれる1種以上を含有するCr合金層を含むことを特徴とする (1) ~ (7)の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体。

[0025]

(9) 磁性層が、Co-Cr-Pt系合金、Co-Cr-Pt-Ta系合金、Co-Cr - P t - B 系合金、C o - C r - P t - B - Y 系合金(Y はT a 、または、C u である。)から選ばれる何れか1種以上を含むことを特徴とする(1)~(8)の何れか1項に記

載の磁気記録媒体。

[0026]

(10) (1) ~ (9) の何れか1項に記載の磁気記録媒体と、磁気記録媒体に情報を記録再生する磁気ヘッドとを備えた磁気記録再生装置。

[0027]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明の磁気記録媒体は、表面に条痕を有するガラス基板上に、配向調整層、非磁性下地層、磁性層及び保護膜をこの順で有する磁気記録媒体において、配向調整層が Co、NiおよびFeから選ばれる何れか 1 種類以上と、W、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ばれる何れか 1 種類以上とを含むことを特徴とする。

[0028]

図1は、本発明の磁気記録媒体の一実施形態を模式的に示したものであり、1はガラス基板、2は配向調整膜、3は非磁性下地層、4は磁性層、5は保護膜を示す。

[0029]

ガラス基板 1 に用いられるガラスとしては、アモルファスガラス、結晶化ガラスがあり、アモルファスガラスとしては、汎用のソーダライムガラス、アルミノほう珪酸ガラス、アルミノシリケートガラスを使用できる。また結晶化ガラスとしては、リチウム系結晶化ガラスを用いることができる。なかでも特に、硬度などの物性が均一なアモルファスガラスを用いると、表面に均一なテクスチャ加工を施すことができるため好ましい。

[0030]

ガラス基板1には、例えば固定砥粒を用いたラッピングテープや遊離砥粒によるメカニカルテクスチャ加工などにより、表面に条痕を形成する。ガラス基板1表面に形成された条痕は基板円周方向に沿うものであることが好ましい。条痕が表面に形成されたガラス基板1の表面平均粗さRaは、0.1nm~1nm(1オングストローム~10オングストローム)、好ましくは0.2nm~0.8nm(2オングストローム~8オングストローム)の範囲内とするのが望ましい。

[0031]

表面平均粗さRaがO.1nm未満であると、ガラス基板1が過度に平滑になり磁性膜4の磁気異方性を高める効果が薄れる。また表面平均粗さRaが1nmを越えると、媒体表面の平滑性が低くなりグライドハイト特性が低下し、記録再生時において磁気ヘッドのフライングハイトを低くするのが難しくなる。

[0032]

ガラス基板1の表面は、線密度が7500(本/mm)以上の条痕を有していることが好ましい。線密度はガラス基板の半径方向に測定したものである。線密度が7500(本/mm)以上としたのは、条痕の効果が磁気的特性(例えば保磁力の向上効果。)、電磁変換特性(例えばSNR(Signal to Noise Ratio)、PW50の向上効果。)により反映されるからである。さらに好ましくは線密度が20000(本/mm)以上の条痕を有していれば上述の効果がより一層顕著になる。

[0033]

なお線密度の上限は、200000(本/mm)である。線密度が20000(本/m 40m)を超えると、条痕の線間隔が50オングストローム未満となってしまい、非磁性下地層の粒径の方が大きくなり、磁気記録媒体の磁気異方性を低下させる。

[0034]

条痕は基板に対して主に円周方向を有しているのが好ましい。ここで、条痕とは、半径方向の断面において山と谷との間の高低の距離が 0.02 nm~20 nmの範囲内(より好ましくは、0.05 nm~10 nmの範囲内。)の、表面の凹凸形状のことである。この範囲の表面の凹凸形状による磁気異方性が電磁変換特性の向上に有効だからである。また 20 nmを越えた条痕は、凹凸が大きすぎるので近傍の条痕の均一性に影響を与えるおそれがある。

[0035]

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条痕は、例えば固定砥粒を用いたラッピングテープや遊離砥粒によるメカニカルテクスチャ加工などにより形成するのが好ましい。

[0036]

条痕の線密度は、例えば測定装置として、AFM (Atomic Force Microscope。Degital Instrument社 (米国) 製)を用いることができる。

[0037]

線密度の測定条件は次のようにする。スキャン幅は $1 \mu m$ 、スキャンレートは1 H z、測定数は2 5 6、モードはタッピングモードとする。試料であるガラス基板の半径方向にプローブを走査し、AFMのスキャン画像を得る。Flatten Orderの次数を2として平滑化処理のひとつであるPlane FitAuto処理を、Scan画像に対してX軸とY軸とに実施して画像の平滑化補正を行う。平滑化補正済みの画像に対して、約 $0.5 \mu m \times$ 約 $0.5 \mu m$ のボックスを設定してその範囲の線密度を算出する。線密度はX軸中心線とY軸中心線の両方に沿ったゼロ交差点の総数を1 m m当りに換算して算出する。すなわち、線密度は半径方向1 m m当りのテクスチャー条痕の山と谷の数となる。

[0038]

試料面内の各箇所を測定してその測定値の平均値、標準偏差を求める。その平均値をもってガラス基板の条痕の線密度とする。測定箇所の個数は、平均値、標準偏差を求められる個数とすることができる。たとえば、測定数は10点とすることができる。またそのうちの最大値、最小値を除いた8点で平均値、標準偏差を求めると測定異常値を除くことができるので測定精度を向上させることができる。

[0039]

配向調整膜2は、直上に形成される非磁性下地膜3の結晶配向性を整え、さらにはその上に形成される磁性膜4の結晶配向性を調整し、磁性膜4の円周方向の磁気異方性を向上させるためのものである。また配向調整膜2は、結晶配向性を調整するだけでなく、非磁性下地膜3および磁性膜4中の結晶粒を微細化する結晶粒微細化膜としても機能する。配向調整膜2には、Co、NiおよびFeから選ばれる何れか1種類以上の成分とW、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ばれる何れか1種類以上の成分から構成される合金層を用いる

ことが出来る。 【0040】

上述の配向調整膜2に用いられる合金層の組成は特に限定されるものではない。しかし、好ましくは、Co、Ni及びFeの合計含有率が25at%~70at%の範囲内であり、W、Mo、Ta及びNbの合計含有率が30at%~75at%の範囲内であることが望ましい。Co、Ni及びFeの合計含有率が25at%未満では非磁性下地層の結晶配向が十分ではなく保持力を低下させる。Co、Ni及びFeの合計含有率が70at%超えると、配向調整膜が磁化を持ってしまい好ましくない。、Mo、Ta及びNbの合計含有率が30at%未満では、磁性膜の円周方向の磁気異方性が低下してしまう。Mo、Ta及びNbの合計含有率が75at%を超えると非磁性下地層の結晶配向が十分ではなく保持力を低下させる。

[0041]

上述の配向調整膜 2 には、より好ましくはCo-W系合金、Co-Mo系合金、Co-Ta系合金、Co-Nb系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、Ni-Nb系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-W系合金、Ni-Nb系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-W系合金、Ni-Nb系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-W6機造を含む合金を用いることが望ましい。本発明者等の鋭意努力により、Fe 7 W6構造を含む合金を用いることが磁性膜の円周方向の磁気異方性をより向上させることを見いだした。これらの合金層の組成範囲はFe 7 W6構造を 2 5 %以上含有することが磁性膜の円周方向の磁気異方性をより向上させるために効果がある。すなわち、CoW系合金のWの組成範囲は 3 0 a t %~8 5 a t %が好ましい。CoMo系合金のMoの組成範囲は 3 0 a t %~8 5 a t %が好ましい。CoNb系合金のNbの組成範囲は 3 7 a t %~8 6 a t %が好ましい。Ni Ta系合金のNb系合金のNbの組成範囲は 3 7 a t %~8 6 a t %が好ましい。Ni Ta系合金のNb系合金のNbの組成範囲は 3 7 a t %~8 6 a t %が好ましい。Ni Ta系合金の

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Taの組成範囲は38at%~63at%が好ましい。NiNb系合金のNbの組成範囲は31at%~86at%が好ましい。Fe-W系合金のWの組成範囲は37at%~86at%が好ましい。Fe-Mo系合金のMoの組成範囲は35at%~85at%が好ましい。Fe-Nb系合金のNbの組成範囲は40at%~86at%が好ましい。

[0042]

Co-W系合金、Co-Mo系合金、Co-Ta系合金、Co-Nb系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、Ni-Nb系合金、Fe-W系合金、Fe-Mo系合金、Fe-Nb系合金はそれぞれ単独でも特性は発揮するし、これらのいくつかが組み合わさった合金でも同様の特性を発現する。例えば、Co-W-Mo系合金、Co-Ni-Nb系合金、Co-W-Mo-Ta系合金などでも同様の特性を発現する。

[0043]

本発明における配向調整膜の膜厚は10オングストローム~300オングストロームの範囲内であるとことが好ましい。配向調整膜の膜厚が10オングストローム未満では、非磁性下地層の結晶配向が十分ではなく保持力を低下させる。配向調整膜の膜厚が300オングストロームを超えると磁性膜の円周方向の磁気異方性が低下してしまう。さらに好ましくは、配向調整膜の膜厚は20オングストローム~100オングストロームの範囲内である方が、磁性膜の円周方向の磁気異方性を上げるために望ましい。

[0044]

本発明における配向調整膜には、補助的効果を有する元素を添加しても良い。添加元素としてはTi, V, Cr, Mn, Zr, Hf, Ru, B, Al, Si, Pなどが例示される。添加元素の合計含有率は20at%以下であることが好ましい。合計含有率が20at%を超えると上述の配向調整膜の効果が低下してしまう。合計含有量の下限は、0.1at%であり、含有量が0.1at%未満では添加元素の効果が無くなる。

[0045]

非磁性下地層3にはCr層、または、CrとTi、Mo、Al、Ta、W、Ni、B、SiおよびVから選ばれる1種もしくは2種類以上とからなるCr合金層を用いることが好ましい。

[0046]

Cr層では格子定数が小さいので、Cr-Mo, Cr-W, Cr-V、Cr-Ti系合金などのように、Mo, W, V、Tiなどを添加してCrの格子定数を広げ、磁性層のCo合金と格子定数がマッチングするようにすることが、磁気記録媒体のSNR特性向上の点から好ましい。

[0047]

上述のCr層、または、Cr合金層にBを添加することは、結晶微細化に効果があり、磁気記録媒体のSNR特性向上の点から好ましい。

[0048]

非磁性下地層3のCェ層またはCェ合金層の結晶配向は、(100)面を優先配向面とするのが好ましい。その結果、非磁性下地層の上に形成した磁性層のCo合金の結晶配向がより強く(11・0)を示すので、磁気的特性例えば保持力(Hc)の向上効果、記録再生特性例えばSNRの向上効果が得られる。

[0049]

なお、結晶面表記の中の「・」は、結晶面を表すミラーブラベー指数の省略形を示す。すなわち、結晶面を表わすのにCoのような六方晶系では、通常(hkil)と4つの指数で表わすが、この中で「i」に関してはi=-(h+k)と定義されており、この「i」の部分を省略した形式では、(hk・l)と表記する。

[0050]

磁性層 4 は、直下の非磁性下地層の、例えば(100)面と充分に良く格子がマッチングする C o を主原料とした C o 合金であって、h c p 構造である材料とするのが好ましい。例えば、C o - C r - P t - T a 系、C o - C r - P t - B - T a 系、C o - C r - P t - B - C u 系合金から選ばれた何れか1種を

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含むものとするのが好ましい。

[0051]

例えば、Co-Cr-Pt系合金の場合、Crの含有量は10at%~25at%の範囲内、Ptの含有量は8at%~16at%の範囲内とするのがSNR向上の点から好ましい。

[0052]

例えば、Co-Cr-Pt-B系合金の場合、Crの含有量は10at%~25at%の 範囲内、Ptの含有量は8at%~16at%の範囲内、Bの含有量は1at%~20a t%の範囲内とするのがSNR向上の点から好ましい。

[0053]

例えば、Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta系合金の場合、Crの含有量は10at%~25at%の範囲内、Ptの含有量は8at%~16at%の範囲内、Bの含有量は1at%~20at%の範囲内、Taの含有量は1at%~4at%の範囲内とするのがSNR向上の点から好ましい。

[0054]

例えば、Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu系合金の場合、Crの含有量は10at%~25at%の範囲内、Ptの含有量は8at%~16at%の範囲内、Bの含有量は2at%~20at%の範囲内、Cuの含有量は1at%~4at%の範囲内とするのがSNR向上の点から好ましい。

[0055]

磁性層4の膜厚は15nm以上であれば熱揺らぎの観点から問題ないが、高記録密度への要求から40nm以下であるのが好ましい。40nmを越えると、磁性層の結晶粒径が増大してしまい、好ましい記録再生特性が得られないからである。磁性層は、多層構造としても良く、その材料は上記のなかから選ばれる何れかを用いた組み合わせとすることができる。多層構造とした場合、非磁性下地層の直上は、Co-Cr-Pt-B-Ta系合金またはCo-Cr-Pt-B系合金からなるものであるのが、記録再生特性の、SNR特性の改善の点からは好ましい。最上層は、Co-Cr-Pt-B-Cu系合金またはCo-Cr-Pt-B系合金からなるものであるのが、記録再生特性の、SNR特性の改善の点からは好ましい。

[0056]

非磁性下地層 3 と磁性層 4 との間に C o 合金のエピタキシャル成長を助長する目的として非磁性中間層を設けるのが好ましい。磁気的特性例えば保磁力の向上効果、記録再生特性例えば S N R の向上効果が得られる。非磁性中間層は C o 、 C r を含むものとすることができる。 C o - C r 系合金としたとき C r の含有量は 2 5 a t %~4 5 a t %の範囲内であるのが S N R 向上の点から好ましい。非磁性中間層の膜厚は 0 . 5 n m~3 n m の範囲内であるのが S N R 向上の点から好ましい。

[0057]

非磁性下地層 3 と磁性層 4 との間に磁気記録媒の熱減磁を改善するために、反強磁性結合層を設けることもできる。反強磁性結合層は安定化層と非磁性結合層から形成される。安定化層には磁性を有したCo-Ru系合金、Co-Cr系合金、Co-Cr-Pt系合金、Co-Cr-Pt-B系合金、Co-Cr-Ta系合金などを用いることができる。非磁性結合層にはRuを用いることが好ましい。Ruの膜厚は0.8nm前後であると反強磁性結合強度が極大値になるので好ましい。

[0058]

磁性層4にBを含む場合には、非磁性下地層と磁性層との境界付近において、B濃度が1at%以上の領域におけるCr濃度が40at%以下となっているのが好ましい。CrとBとが高濃度で共存するのを防ぎ、CrとBとの共有結合性化合物の生成を極力抑え、その結果それによる磁性層中の配向の低下を防ぐことができるからである。

[0059]

保護膜5は、従来の公知の材料、例えば、カーボン、SiCの単体またはそれらを主成分

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とした材料を使用することができる。保護膜の膜厚は1nm~10nmの範囲内であるのが高記録密度状態で使用した場合の、磁気的スペーシングの低減または耐久性の点から好ましい。磁気的スペーシングとは、ヘッドのリードライト素子と磁性層との距離を表す。磁気的スペーシングが狭くなるほど電磁変換特性は向上する。なお保護膜はヘッドのリードライト素子と磁性層の間に存在するので、磁気的スペーシングを広げる要因となる。

[0060]

保護膜5上には必要に応じ例えばパーフルオロポリエーテルのフッ素系潤滑剤からなる潤滑層を設けることができる。

[0061]

本発明の磁気記録媒体の磁性層は、1.05以上(より好ましくは1.1以上)である磁気的異方性指数(OR)を有しているのが好ましい。磁気異方性指数は、(円周方向の保持力/半径方向の保持力)で表される。

[0062]

磁気異方性指数が1.05以上であると、より磁気的特性例えば保磁力の向上効果、電磁変換特性、例えばSNR、PW50の向上効果が得られる。磁気的異方性指数は円周方向の保持力(Hc)と半径方向のHcの比として定義されるが、磁気記録媒体の保持力が高保持力化したために、磁気的異方性指数が低めに測定されたしまうことがある。

[0063]

本発明においては、この点を補足するために、残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数も合わせて使用する。残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数(MrtOR)は、円周方向の残留磁化量(Mrt)と半径方向の、残留磁化量(Mrt)の比(MrtOR=円周方向のMrt/半径方向のMrt)で定義される。残留磁化量の磁気異方性指数が1.05以上、より好ましくは1.1以上であると、より磁気的特性例えば保磁力の向上効果、電磁変換特性、例えばSNR、PW50の向上効果が得られる。

[0064]

なお、ORおよびMrtORの値の上限は、理想的には磁性膜の全ての磁区が円周方向を 向いた場合であり、この場合には磁気異方性指数の分母が 0 となり、無限大となる。

[0065]

磁気的異方性指数、および残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数の測定にはVSM(Vibrating Sample Magnetometer)を使用する。

[0066]

図2は、上記磁気記録媒体を用いた磁気記録再生装置の例を示すものである。ここに示す磁気記録再生装置は、図1に示す構成の磁気記録媒体20と、磁気記録媒体20を回転駆動させる媒体駆動部21と、磁気記録媒体20に情報を記録再生する磁気ヘッド22と、この磁気へッド22を磁気記録媒体20に対して相対運動させるヘッド駆動部23と、記録再生信号処理系24は、外部から入力されたデータを処理して記録信号を磁気ヘッド22に送ったり、磁気ヘッド22からの再生信号を処理してデータを外部に送ることができるようになっている。本発明の磁気記録再生装置に用いる磁気ヘッド22には、再生素子として異方性磁気抵抗効果(AMR)を利用したMR(magnetoresistance)素子だけでなく、巨大磁気抵抗効果(GMR)を利用したGMR素子などを有したより高記録密度に適したヘッドを用いることができる。

[0067]

また、本発明の磁気記録再生装置は、ガラス基板に直接テクスチャー加工を施して製造した磁気記録媒体を用いているので、安価で高記録密度な磁気記録再生装置である。

[0068]

また、本発明の磁気記録再生装置は、平均粗さが小さくまた微小うねりも小さい磁気記録媒体を用いているので、電磁変換特性が向上しているのに加えて、スペーシングロスを低減させるためにヘッドを低浮上状態で使用してもエラー特性が良好である磁気記録再生装置である。

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[0069]

上記磁気記録再生装置によれば、高記録密度に適した磁気記録再生装置を製造することが 可能となる。

[0070]

次に本発明の製造方法の一例を説明する。

[0071]

ガラス基板としては、アモルファスガラス、結晶化ガラスのどちらも用いることができるが、例えばテクスチャー加工を行った際に条痕がより均一に入ることから、アモルファスガラスを使用することが好ましい。

[0072]

ガラス基板は、平均表面粗さRaが2nm (20オングストローム)以下、好ましくは1nm以下であるとことが望ましい。

[0073]

また、表面の微小うねり(W a)が 0 . 3 n m 以下(より好ましくは 0 . 2 5 n m 以下。)であるのが好ましい。端面のチャンファー部の面取り部、側面部の少なくとも一方の、いずれの表面平均粗さ R a が 1 0 n m 以下(より好ましくは 9 . 5 n m 以下。)のものを用いることが磁気ヘッドの飛行安定性にとって好ましい。微少うねり(W a)は、例えば、表面粗さ測定装置 P-1 2(K L M - T e n c o r 社製)を用い、測定範囲 8 0 μ m での表面平均粗さとして測定することができる。

[0074]

[0075]

テクスチャー条痕が表面に形成されたガラス基板1の表面平均粗さRaは0.1nm~1nm(1オングストローム~10オングストローム)、好ましくは0.2nm~0.8nm(2オングストローム~8オングストローム)の範囲内とするのが望ましい。

[0076]

オッシレーションを加えたテクスチャー加工を施すことができる。オッシレーションとは、テープを基板の円周方向に走行させると同時に、テープを基板の半径方向に揺動させる操作のことである。オッシレーションの条件は60回/分~1200回/分とするのが好ましい。

[0077]

テクスチャー加工の方法としては、線密度が7500(本/mm)以上のテクスチャー条 痕を形成する方法を用いることができ、前述したメカニカルテクスチャーによる方法以外 に固定砥粒を用いた方法、固定砥石を用いた方法、レーザー加工を用いた方法を用いるこ とができる。

[0078]

膜を形成するためのスパッタリングの条件は例えば次のようにする。形成に用いるチャンパ内は真空度が 10^{-4} Pa $\sim 10^{-7}$ Paの範囲内となるまで排気する。チャンパ内にテクスチャー条痕が表面に形成されたガラス基板を収容して、スパッター用ガスとしてArガスを導入して放電させてスパッタ成膜をおこなう。このとき、供給するパワーは0.2 kW ~ 2.0 kWの範囲内とし、放電時間と供給するパワーを調節することによって、所望の膜厚を得ることができる。

[0079]

配向調整膜と非磁性下地層の間には、その表面を酸素雰囲気に曝露する工程を有することが好ましい。曝露する酸素雰囲気は、例えば 5×10^{-4} Pa以上の酸素ガスを含む雰囲気とするのが好ましい。また曝露用の雰囲気ガスを水と接触させたものを用いることもできる。また曝露時間は、0.5 秒~15 秒の範囲内とするのが好ましい。例えば、配問整膜を形成後チャンバから取出し外気雰囲気または酸素雰囲気中に曝露させることががさいい。またはチャンバから取り出さずチャンバ内で曝露させる方法は、真空室から取り出すような煩雑な工程がいらないので、非磁性下地層、磁性層の成膜を含めて一連の成度すような煩雑な工程がいらないので、非磁性下地層、磁性層の成膜を含めて連り出すような煩雑な工程がいらないので、非磁性下地層、磁性層の成膜を含めて連り出すような煩雑な工程がいらないので、非磁性下地層、磁性層の成膜を含めて連り出する。な煩雑な工程がいることができるので好ましい。その場合は例えば、到達空度が10 $^{-6}$ Pa以下において 5×10^{-4} Pa以上の酸素ガスを含む雰囲気とするのが好ましい。なお、酸素による暴露時の酸素ガス圧の上限であるが、大気圧での暴露も可能であるが、好ましくは、 5×10^{-2} Pa以下とするのが良い。

[0800]

ガラス基板は加熱することにより非磁性下地層、および、磁性層の結晶配向性を向上させることが出来る。ガラス基板の加熱温度は100℃~400℃の範囲であることが好ましい。また、配向調整膜を成膜後、加熱することがより好ましい。

[0081]

非磁性下地層を形成した後、15nm~40nmの膜厚を有した磁性層を磁性層の材料からなるスパッタリング用ターゲットを用いて同様にスパッタリング法により形成でこれで、CoーCrーP t 系、CoーCrーP t 系、CoーCrーP t 不可能に スパッタリング用ターゲットはCoーCrーT a 系、CoーCrーP t 不可能に スパッタリング用ターゲットは CoーCrーT a 系、CoーCrーP t 不可能 できる。例えば、CoーCrーP t 不可能 できる。例えば、CoーCrーP t 不可能 の合有量は 10 a t %~25 a t %の範囲内、P t の合有量は 1 a t %~16 a t %の範囲内とすることができる。例えば、CoーCrーP t ー Bー T a a t %~4 a t %の範囲内とすることができる。例えば、CoーCrーP t ー BーCu系合金の場合、Crの含有量は 2 a t %~8 a t %の範囲内、P t の含有量は 1 a t %~4 a t %の範囲内、B の含有量は 2 a t %~8 a t %の範囲内、Cuの含有量は 1 a t %~4 a t %の範囲内、B の含有量は 2 a t %~8 a t %の範囲内、Cuの含有量は 1 a t %~4 a t %の範囲内とすることができる。

[0082]

ここで、非磁性下地層のCrまたはCr合金の結晶配向は優先配向面が (100) を示しているように形成するのが好ましい。

[0083]

非磁性下地層と磁性層との間に非磁性中間層を設ける場合は、Co-Cr系合金(Crの含有量は25at%~45at%の範囲内。)を原料としたスパッタリング用ターゲットを用いるのが好ましい。このとき、磁性層にBを含む場合には、非磁性下地層と磁性層との境界付近において、B濃度が1at%以上の領域におけるCr濃度が40at%以下となるようなスパッター条件で成膜するのが好ましい。

[0084]

磁性層を形成した後、公知の方法、例えばスパッタリング法、プラズマCVD法またはそれらの組み合わせを用いて保護膜、たとえばカーボンを主成分とする保護膜を形成する。

[0085]

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さらに、保護膜上には必要に応じパーフルオロポリエーテルのフッ素系潤滑剤をディップ 法、スピンコート法などを用いて塗布し潤滑層を形成する。

[0086]

【実施例】

(実施例1)

ガラス基板には日本板硝子製アモルファスガラスGD-7を使用した。ガラス基板のサイズは外径65mm、内径20mm、板厚0.635mmである。

[0087]

上記ガラス基板にメカニカルテクスチャー加工を施した。メカニカルテクスチャー加工の条件は以下の通りである。スラリーに含まれる砥粒はD90が 0.15μ mのダイアモンド砥粒を使用した。スラリーは50m1/分で加工が開始される前に2秒間滴下した。研磨テープにはポリエステル製の織物布を使用した。研磨テープの送りは75mm/分とした。ディスクの回転数は600rpmとした。ディスクの揺動は120m/分とした。テープの押し付け力は2.0kgf(19.6N)とした。加工時間は10秒とした。基板表面を、DegitalInstrument社製AFMで測定したところ、平均粗さRaが4オングストローム、線密度が2500m/mmのテクスチャー条痕を有するガラス基板が得られた。

[0088]

この基板を十分に洗浄し乾燥した後、 DCマグネトロンスパッタ装置(アネルバ社(日本)製C3010)内にセットした。真空到達度を 2×10^{-7} Torr (2.7×10 $^{-5}$ Pa)まで排気した後、配向調整膜として、Co-W合金(Co:45at%、W:55at%)からなるターゲットも用いて常温にて1nm積層した。

[0089]

その後、基板を250℃に加熱した。加熱後、酸素暴露を0.05 Paで5秒間実施した。非磁性下地層として、Cr-Ti-B合金(Cr:83 at%、Ti:15 at%、B:2 at%)からなるターゲットを用いて8 nm積層した。非磁性中間層としてはCo-Cr合金(Co:65 at%、Cr:35 at%)からなるターゲットを用いて2 nm積層した。磁性層としてCo-Cr-Pt-B合金(Co:60 at%、Cr:22 at%、Pt:12 at%、B:6 at%)からなるターゲットを用いて磁性層であるCoCrPtB合金層を20 nmの膜厚で形成し、保護膜(カーボン)5 nmを積層した。成膜時のAr圧は3 mTorr(0.4 Pa)とした。パーフルオロポリエーテルからなる潤滑剤20 nmをディップ法で塗布し潤滑層を形成した。

[0090]

その後グライドテスターを用いて、テスト条件のグライド高さを 0. 4 μ インチとして、グライドテストを行ない、合格した磁気記録媒体をリードライトアナライザーRWA1632(GUZIK社(米国)製)を用いて記録再生特性を調べた。記録再生特性は、再生信号出力(TAA)、孤立波再生出力の半値幅(PW50)、SNR、オーバライト(OW)などの電磁変換特性を測定した。記録再生特性の評価には、再生部に巨大磁気抵抗(GMR)素子を有する複合型薄膜磁気記録ヘッドを用いた。ノイズの測定は500kFCIのパターン信号を書き込んだ時の、1MHzから375kFCI相当周波数までの積分ノイズを測定した。再生出力を250kFCIで測定し、SNR=20×1og(再生出力/1MHzから375kFCI相当周波数までの積分ノイズ)として算出した。保磁力(Hc)および角形比(S*)の測定にはカー効果式磁気特性測定装置(RO1900、日立電子エンジニアリング社(日本)製)を用いた。磁気的異方性指数(OR)、および残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数(MrtOR)の測定にはVSM(BHV-35、理研電子社(日本)製)を用いた。

[0091]

(実施例2~33)

配向調整膜の合金組成と膜厚を表1に示すとおりにした以外は、実施例1と同様の処理をした。

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[0092]

(実施例34)

配向調整膜として、Co-W合金(Co: 45 a t%、W: 55 a t%)からなるターゲットも用いて常温にて5nm積層した。非磁性中間層の代わりに反強磁性結合層を設けた。安定化層にはCo-Ru合金(Co: 80 a t%、Ru: 20 a t%)からなるターゲットも用いて2nm積層した。非磁性結合層にはRuからなるターゲットも用いて0.8nm積層した。これ以外は、実施例1と同様の処理をした。

[0093]

(比較例1~33)

ガラス基板にメカニカルテクスチャーを施さないこと、および、配向調整膜の合金組成と 膜厚を表 2 に示すとおりにした以外は、実施例 1 と同様の処理をした。

[0094]

(比較例34~36)

配向調整膜の合金組成と膜厚を表2に示すとおりにした以外は、実施例1と同様の処理を した。

[0095]

実施例1~33、比較例1~36の保持力(Hc)、角型比、磁気的異方性指数(OR)、および残留磁化量の磁気的異方性指数(MrtOR)、電磁変換特性の結果を表1、表2に示す。実施例1~7は配向調整膜Co-W系合金(Co:45at%、W:55at%)の膜厚の傾向を示す。膜厚が25~300オングストロームの範囲で良好な円周方向の磁気異方性が得られており、電磁変換特性が優れている。さらに膜厚が25~100オングストロームの範囲でさらに良好な円周方向の磁気異方性が得られており、電磁変換特性を優れている。実施例8~30では配向調整膜の合金組成を変化させた。Co-W系合金、Co-Mo系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、Ni-Ta系合金、下e-Nb系合金で良好な円周方向の磁気異方性が得られており、記録再生特性が優れている。実施例31~33では配配の磁気異方性が得られており、記録再生特性が優れている。電磁変換特性が優れている。

[0096]

比較例 $1\sim33$ は、テクスチャー条痕が表面に形成されないガラス基板を用いて、実施例 $1\sim33$ の配向調整膜の合金組成を用いた。テクスチャー条痕が表面に形成されないないので、何れも磁気異方性は発現していない。電磁変換特性も実施例と比較して劣っていることが分かる。

[0097]

比較例34~36は、テクスチャー条痕が表面に形成されたガラス基板に、配向調整膜としてNi-P系合金(Ni:80at%、P:20at%)を用いた。円周方向の磁気異方性は発現しているが、保持力、角型比が低いために良好な電磁変換特性は得られていない。

[0098]

【表1】

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	配向調整膜の合 金組成	配向調整 膜の膜厚	保持力	角型比	OR	MrtOR	TAA	ow	PW50	SNR
		nm	Oe				(μV)	(dB)	(ns)	(dB)
施例1	45Co-55W	1	4325	0.75	1.07	1.15	1360	41.5	9.11	19.5
施例2	45Co-55W	2.5	4461	0.77	1.19	1.32	1445	40.7	8.89	20.3
施例3	45Co-55W	5	4526	0.79	1.21	1.37	1497	39.8	8.95	20.6
施例4	45Co-55W	10	4521	0.79	1.22	1.36	1468	39.4	8.94	20.5
施例5_	45Co~55W	20	4532	0.79	1.13	1.24	1422	38.9	9.05	19.8
拖例6	45Co-55W	30	4561	0.79	1.10	1.16	1370	38.5	9.11	19.5
施例7	45Co-55W	50	4570.	0.79	1.05	1.09	1317	38.7	9.15	19.1
施例8	60Co-40W	5	4411	0.78	1.14	1.24	1353	40.1	9.02	20.2
施例9	25Co-75W	5	4521	0.78	1.18	1.32	1411	39.5	8.99	20.4
	60Co-40Mo	5_	4458	0.76	1.13	1.26	1373	38.7	9.03	20.2
施例11	45Co-55Mo	5	4465	0.81	1.13	1.24	1331	38.8	9.06	20.1
施例12	25Co-75Mo	5	4468	0.77	1.13	1.27	1372	38.9	9.03	20.1
施例13	55Co-45Ta	_ 5	4485	0.76	1.16	1.25	1320	38.8	9.07	20.0
施例14	40Co-60Ta	5 ·	4492	0.80	1.14	1.27	1376	38.9	9.03	19.8
施例15	55Co-45Nb	5	4451	0.80	1.15	1.28	1358	38.9	9.04	20.0
	40Co-60Nb	5	4496	0.77	1.14	1.21	1268	38.8	9.10	20.4
施例17	25Co-75Nb	5	4493	0.78	1.19	1.26	1416	38.9	9.00	19.6
拖例18	55Ni-45Ta	5	4451	0.79	1.15	1.26	1351	38.8	9.05	19.9
施例19	40Ni-60Ta	5	4494	0.81	1.13	1.21	1279	38.6	9.10	20.3
施例20	60Ni-40Nb	5	4475	0.79	1.14	1.23	1362	38.6	9.04	19.8
施例21	45Co-55Nb	5	4456	0.76	1.16	1.23	1359	38.7	9.04	20.2
施例22	25Co-75Nb	_5 ·	4486	0.78	1.12	1.22	1349	38.9	9.05	19.8
	55Fe~45W	5	4466	0.77	1.15	1.22	1360	38.7	9.04	20.0
施例23	40Fe-60W	5	4476	0.76	1.18	1.23	1351	38.8	9.05	19.9
施例24	25Fe-75W	5	4474	0.76	1.15	1.24	1374	38.7	9.03	20.1
施例25	55Fe-45Mo	5	4463	0.80	1.14	1.24	1348	38.6	9.05	19.6
施例26	40Fe-60Mo	5	4455	0.78	1.13	1.28	1394	38.8	9.02	20.2
施例27	25Fe-75Mo	5	4488	0.78	1.16	1.24	1302	38.6	9.08	20.0
施例28	55Fe-45Nb	5	4469	0.78	1.12	1.24	1359	38.8	9.04	20.0
	40Fe-60Nb	5 .	4462	0.79	1.16	1.24	1358	38.8	9.04	20.1
施例30	25Fe-75Nb	5	4486	0.78	1.18	1.23	1332	38.7	9.06	20.0
施例31	45Co-25W-20Mo	5	4474	0.78	1.14	1.25	1374	38.8	9.03	19.9
施例32	45Co-25W-20Ta		4470	0.78	1.19	1.24	1330	38.8	9.06	19.9
	25Co-20Ni-55W	5	4469	0.78 .	1.18	1.21	1319	38.8	9.07	20.3
施例34	45Co-55W	5 .	4525	0.80	1.23	1.37	1311	38.5	8.91	20.6

【 O O 9 9 】 【表 2 】

		配向調整							Γ	
}:	金組成	膜の膜厚		角型比	OR	MrtOR		OW	PW50	
		nm	Oe					(dB)	(ns)	(dB)
	45Co-55W	1	1892	0.43	1.00	1.00	926	45.6	10.51	10.2
	45Co-55W	2.5	2578	0.56	1.00	1.00	1021	44.2	10.11	12.5
	45Co-55W	5	3451	0.65	1.00	1.00	1178	43.5	9.77	16.6
	45Co-55W	_10	3895	0.69	1.00	1.00	1267	42.5	9.45	18.1
	45Co-55W	20	4215	0.71	1.00	1.00	1290	41.3	9.32	18.7
	45Co-55W	30	4200	0.71	1.00	1.00	1300	41.5	9.35	18.6
比較例7	45Co-55W	50	4212	0.67	1.00	1.00	1287	41.1	9.34	18.7
	60Co-40W	20	4233	0.67	1.00	1.00	1282	41.1	9.25	18.7
比較例9	25Co-75W	20	4216	0.71	1.00	1.00	1276	41.1	9.25	18.4
比較例10	60Co-40Mo	20	4204	0.68	1.00	1.00	1275	41.2	9.23	18.4
比較例11 4	45Co-55Mo	20	4213	0.70	1.00	1.00	1261	41.3	9.36	18.5
比較例12	25Co-75Mo	20 .	4233	0.67	1.00	1.00	1241	41.1	9.26	18.4
比較例13	55Co−45Ta	_20	4225	0.67	1.00	1.00	1294	41.3	9.35	18.7
比較例14	40Co−60Ta	20	4238	0.71	1.00	1.00	1292	41.0	9.31	18.6
比較例15 5	55Co-45Nb	20	4211	0.71	1.00	1,00	1261	41.2	9.28	18.4
比較例16	40Co-80Nb	20	4248	0.68	1.00	1.00	1246	41.5	9.35	18.5
比較例17/2	25Co-75Nb	20	4218	0.72	1.00	1.00	1284	41.2	9.35	18.6
比較例18 5	55Ni−45Ta	20	4242	0.71	1.00	1.00	1266	41.2	9.30	18.3
比較例19 4	40Ni-60Ta	20	4221	0.69	1.00	1.00	1269	41.3	9.38	18.5
比較例20	60Ni-40Nb	20	4236	0.71	1.00	1.00	1285	41.5	9.28	18.4
比較例21 4	45Co-55Nb	20	4239	0.70	1.00	1.00	1252	41.3	9.35	18.6
比較例22 2	25Co-75Nb	20	4245	0.70	1.00	1.00	1250	41.0	9.22	18.7
比較例22 5	55Fe-45W	20	4239	0.69	1.00	1.00	1252	41.2	9.41	18.6
比較例23 4	40Fe-60W	_ 20	4245	0.67	1.00	1.00	1298	41.4	9.23	18.7
比較例24 2	25Fe-75W	20	4201	0.70	1.00	1.00	1288	41.1	9.25	18.4
比较例25 5	55Fe-45Mo	20	4208	0.71	1.00	1.00	1265	41.4	9.23	18.4
比較例26 4	10Fe-60Mo	20	4231	0.71	1.00	1.00	1262	41.3	9.35	18.6
比較例27 2		20	4248	0.70	1.00	1.00	1285	41.1	9.33	18.5
比較例28 5	55Fe-45Nb	20	4470	0.71	1.00	1.00	1256	41.4	9.40	18.6
比較例29 4	10Fe-60Nb	20	4469	0.69	1.00	1.00	1267	41.1	9.24	18.6
比較例30 2	25Fe-75Nb	20	4460	0.68	1.00	1.00	1263	41.4	9.40	18.5
比較例31 4	15Co-25W-20Mo	20	4455	0.69	1.00	1.00	1245	41.3	9.35	18.5
比較例32 4	15Co−25W−20Ta	20	4487	0.67	1.00	1.00	1242	41.3	9.31	18.7
比較例33 2	25Co-20Ni-55W	20	4461	0.69	1.00	1.00	1288	41.1	9.42	18.6
比較例34 8	30Ni-20P	5	3316	0.64	1.04	1.15	1311	44.5	9.56	15.7
比較例35 8		10	3561	0.67	1.06	1.18	1325	43.2	9.42	18.1
比較例36 8	30Ni-20P	20	3811	0.68	1.08	1.21	1332	42.6	9.25	19,2

[0100]

【発明の効果】

本発明の磁気記録媒体は、少なくとも、円周方向に条痕が形成されたガラス基板、配向調整層、非磁性下地層、磁性層及び保護膜をこの順で有する磁気記録媒体において、前記配向調整層にCo、NiおよびFeから選ばれる何れか1種類以上の成分とW、Mo、TaおよびNbから選ばれる何れか1種類以上の成分から構成される合金層を含むことを特徴とする磁気記録媒体であるので、円周方向の磁気異方性が発現し、電磁変換特性が向上する。その結果、高記録密度に適した磁気記録媒が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の磁気記録媒体の概略断面図を示す。

【図2】本発明の磁気記録媒体を用いた磁気記録再生装置を示す。

【符号の説明】

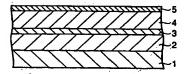
- 1 ガラス基板
- 2 配向調整膜
- 3 非磁性下地層
- 4 磁性層

10

20

- 5 保護膜
- 20 磁気記録媒体
- 2 1 媒体駆動部
- 22 磁気ヘッド
- 23 ヘッド駆動部
- 2.4 記録再生信号処理系

【図1】



【図2】

